

## Subpart C—Operating Requirements and Procedures

### OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

#### § 87.69 Maintenance tests.

The licensee may make routine maintenance tests on equipment other than emergency locator transmitters if there is no interference with the communications of any other station. Procedures for conducting tests on emergency locator transmitters are contained in subpart F.

#### § 87.71 Frequency measurements.

A licensed operator must measure the operating frequencies of all land-based transmitters at the following times:

- (a) When the transmitter is originally installed;
- (b) When any change or adjustment is made in the transmitter which may affect an operating frequency; or
- (c) When an operating frequency has shifted beyond tolerance.

#### § 87.73 Transmitter adjustments and tests.

A general radiotelephone operator must directly supervise and be responsible for all transmitter adjustments or tests during installation, servicing or maintenance of a radio station. A general radiotelephone operator must be responsible for the proper functioning of the station equipment.

#### § 87.75 Maintenance of antenna structure marking and control equipment.

The owner of each antenna structure required to be painted and/or illuminated under the provisions of Section 303(q) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, shall operate and maintain the antenna structure painting and lighting in accordance with part 17 of this chapter. In the event of default by the owner, each licensee or permittee shall be individually responsible for conforming to the requirements pertaining to antenna structure painting and lighting.

[61 FR 4368, Feb. 6, 1996]

#### § 87.77 Availability for inspections.

The licensee must make the station and its records available for inspection upon request.

#### § 87.79 Answer to notice of violation.

(a) Any person who receives an official notice of violation of the Communications Act, any legislative act, executive order, treaty to which the U.S. is a party, terms of a station or operator license, or the Commission's rules must send a written answer, in duplicate, to the office which originated the notice, within 10 days of receipt. If the licensee cannot acknowledge within the allotted period due to unavoidable circumstances, an answer must be given at the earliest practicable date with a satisfactory explanation of the delay.

(b) The answer to each notice must be complete in itself. The answer must contain a full explanation of the incident involved and must give the action taken to prevent a recurrence of the violation. If the notice relates to operator errors, the answer must give the name and license number of the operator on duty.

### RADIO OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS

#### § 87.87 Classification of operator licenses and endorsements.

(a) Commercial radio operator licenses issued by the Commission are classified in accordance with the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union.

(b) The following licenses are issued by the Commission. International classification, if different from the license name, is given in parentheses. The licenses and their alphanumeric designator are listed in descending order.

(1) T-1 First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate

(2) T-2 Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate

(3) G General Radiotelephone Operator Licenses (radiotelephone operator's general certificate)

(4) T-3 Third Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate (radiotelegraph operator's special certificate)

(5) MP Marine Radio Operator Permit (radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate)

(6) RP Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit (radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate)

**§ 87.89 Minimum operator requirements.**

(a) A station operator must hold a commercial radio operator license or permit, except as listed in paragraph (d).

(b) The minimum operator license or permit required for operation of each specific classification is:

MINIMUM OPERATOR LICENSE OR PERMIT

*Land stations, all classes*

—All frequencies except VHF telephony transmitters providing domestic service .....RP

*Aircraft stations, all classes*

—Frequencies below 30 MHz allocated exclusively to aeronautical mobile services .....RP  
 —Frequencies below 30 MHz not allocated exclusively to aeronautical mobile services .....MP or higher  
 —Frequencies above 30 MHz not allocated exclusively to aeronautical mobile services and assigned for international use .....MP or higher  
 —Frequencies above 30 MHz not assigned for international use .....none  
 —Frequencies not used solely for telephony or exceeding 250 watts carrier power or 1000 watts peak envelope power .....G or higher

(c) The operator of a telephony station must directly supervise and be responsible for any other person who transmits from the station, and must ensure that such communications are in accordance with the station license.

(d) No operator license is required to:

(1) Operate an aircraft radar set, radio altimeter, transponder or other aircraft automatic radionavigation transmitter by flight personnel;

(2) Test an emergency locator transmitter or a survival craft station used solely for survival purposes;

(3) Operate an aeronautical enroute station which automatically transmits digital communications to aircraft stations;

(4) Operate a VHF telephony transmitter providing domestic service or used on domestic flights.

**§ 87.91 Operation of transmitter controls.**

The holder of a marine radio operator permit or a restricted radiotelephone operator permit must perform only transmitter operations which are controlled by external switches. These operators must not perform any internal adjustment of transmitter frequency determining elements. Further, the stability of the transmitter frequencies at a station operated by these operators must be maintained by the transmitter itself. When using an aircraft radio station on maritime mobile service frequencies the carrier power of the transmitter must not exceed 250 watts (emission A3E) or 1000 watts (emission R3E, H3E, or J3E).

OPERATING PROCEDURES

**§ 87.103 Posting station license.**

(a) *Stations at fixed locations.* The license or a photocopy must be posted or retained in the station's permanent records.

(b) *Aircraft radio stations.* The license must be either posted in the aircraft or kept with the aircraft registration certificate. If a single authorization covers a fleet of aircraft, a copy of the license must be either posted in each aircraft or kept with each aircraft registration certificate.

(c) *Aeronautical mobile stations.* The license must be retained as a permanent part of the station records.

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 11720, Mar. 22, 1989]

**§ 87.105 Availability of operator permit or license.**

All operator permits or licenses must be readily available for inspection.

**§ 87.107 Station identification.**

(a) *Aircraft station.* Identify by one of the following means:

(1) Aircraft radio station call sign.

(2) Assigned FCC control number (assigned to ultralight aircraft).

(3) The type of aircraft followed by the characters of the registration marking ("N" number) of the aircraft, omitting the prefix letter "N". When communication is initiated by a ground station, an aircraft station may use the type of aircraft followed by the